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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

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EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

RECENTLY there has been free mention of Governor C. B. Aycock for the nomination for Vice-President on the Democrat ticket. Wherever Gov. Aycock for Vice-President. Aycock is known the suggestion has been received quite favorably; and even where not known his reputation is such as to commend him. The Washington Times recently said of him: "He is regarded by those who know him and his record as one of the ablest men in public office in the South today. He is brilliant and an orator of ability, and has given North Carolina a clean administration. The old objection of a candidate from a secession State should not hold against him, for he is so young as scarce to remember, even in a vague sort of way, any of the stirring events of the early 60's. He is greatly beloved by people of his State, is scholarly, conservative, earnest and conscientious, and if a Southern man is chosen by the Democracy, he is entitled to first consideration."

THIS is a new descriptive for men who prize office higher than principle, but we think it a good word. The Norfolk Landmark is the author of the "Chicken-Livered." new expression in the following sentence: "Chicken-livered office-holders who cannot contemplate a mob without thinking of the number of votes its members represent are the bane of the period." It is true, no doubt, in those towns and districts where strikes and mobs prevail that persons who are getting the benefit of an office are afraid to do certain things in the interest of law and order lest they render themselves unpopular with some whose support they would like to retain. There's many a policeman in both large and small towns who connives at many forms and instances of wickedness just because he thinks by doing so he can hold a pull with those who can help him. "Chicken-livered" is a good word to describe such fellows. They ought to be displaced always by men who are willing to do their duty regardless of consequences as to positions in the future.

SOME one may say that in this sweltering July weather there is no need to think about sowing wheat. Well, it is rather the season for threshing wheat; but he who would succeed best in everything must do the best planning. And now that the crops will soon be "laid by" it will be a good time for the farmer to make plans for the planting of fall crops. And in the matter of wheat culture the farmers of Eastern Carolina seem much behind. For a number of years this paper has advocated the sowing of wheat, but very little wheat is raised in this part of the State. Sometimes farmers have made a failure on wheat in this region and becoming discouraged by reason of one failure they have about abandoned the crop. This is a mistake. Farmers ought to make wheat here as well as elsewhere. It would be a great saving to their expense, and then wheat is good food for horses. Farmers ought to give more attention to wheat raising here for they would realize much profit from it. However, what we started out to say is that this is a good season for the farmers to plan their wheat crop for the fall.

THAT was a great gathering of the temperance forces in Raleigh last week. As many as 85 counties were represented. The following shows something of the principles laid down: "The North Carolina Anti-Saloon League is an independent body, maintaining friendly relations with similar associations in other States, but it is entirely independent in its acts, and is non-partisan in character. Its purpose is the abolition of liquor saloons and distilleries by all proper means; the creation and crystallization of a righteous public sentiment, and the proper enforcement of all laws against the liquor traffic. It favors the firm and just enforcement of the Waite law, and it earnestly requests future legislatures not to incorporate small towns with the privilege of licensing saloons or distilleries. It calls the attention of boards of commissioners of the various towns and cities to the danger of whiskey distilleries and rectifying establishments, now forbidden to operate in the country, removing to incorporated towns or cities. This should be prevented. This organization favors calling an election under the existing law in every town or city now licensing saloons, where there is a reasonable chance of carrying the election against the saloon. This league pledges its assistance in all such elections."

THE CHARLOTTE News has compiled some statistics concerning negro emigration to the North, from which it draws the conclusion that the negroes are not emigrating to the North as fast as some think. It reaches this conclusion: "We may gain some instruction from this array of figures. The largest fact is that the negroes are not going North very much. A gain of 171,000 in ten years, less their natural increase, does not indicate that the North is the Mecca for the Southern negro. The race problem is still a race problem, and the South will have to solve it. For it will be noticed that the Northern States where the population is largest are the most populous States in the Union. This large fact warrants the conclusion, that, with our present cheap and easy way of travel, the only reason why they emigrate in large numbers to the North is that he prefers to stay in the South, and he prefers to stay in the South because he is better treated in the South. Furthermore, The News predicts that there will be an emigration of the negro from the Northern States on account of the recent acts of mob violence. The Southern mob will string up a negro brute on short order, but does not begin a warfare on the negroes on that account. The Northern mob always has within it the hoodlums who are opposed to the negroes as laborers more than as criminals. Hence the Northern mob makes an indiscriminate attack upon all the negroes in the community. This thing has just started but it will be epidemic before long."

HISTORIC GETTYSBURG.

GALLANT CAROLINA TROOPS.

Their Noble Part in the Great Battle.

Capt. W. R. Bond in News and Observer.

Probably there is no other historical event in which the testimony of participants has been so conflicting as this affair on the afternoon of the third day at Gettysburg.

When this is the case with witnesses in a civil suit, the character of these witnesses is a matter of prime importance. In the court of history the military character of the different organizations, prior, and subsequent to the event investigated, will have to be studied before a just decision can be arrived at. Having marched through such a fire as they were called upon to face, up to the time they were forced to halt and lie down to prevent annihilation, every brigade appeared to do equally well, but a few minutes later when detachments of the enemy marched out upon their flank and they were forced either to surrender or retreat, all did not equally well, for in their disorganized condition, rendering any resistance hopeless, it was their duty when ordered to surrender to refuse to do so and to incur some risk in an effort to rejoin their own people. This, many of them at the salient and nearly all to the left of it, proceeded to do. The right of the line, when commanded to surrender, obeyed the order almost to a man, and for any good they afterwards did the Confederacy, they all might as well have been dead.

The men who ran away in preference to surrender, rejoined their friends, and from that time to Appomattox, continued to reflect honor upon the grand old army of Northern Virginia.

PETTIGREW'S AND TRIMBLE'S MEN EXCEL THOSE OF GEN. PICKETT.

This equality of well-doing up to the time of lying down in the field, was only apparent. Pickett's division, a body of fresh men, in continuing to advance, till it had lost twenty-eight per cent. of its members, did well. As to the other troops, it is known that with the exception of one regiment, none of them were fresh and that most of them had been heavily engaged, and badly cut up two days before.

This is known: That in the assault they were subjected to a severer fire than those on the right, and that their loss was much more than twenty-eight per cent. can be proved.

Well done, expressed the deed on the right, excellently done, the deed on the left.

CHARACTER OF TROOPS COMPARED.

From the battle of Malvern Hill to the Pennsylvania campaign, the three brigades composing Pickett's division, lost in killed and wounded, only seven hundred and seventy-two. In the same twelve months the men who did the real fighting for the army and as a rule got little credit for doing it, lost three or four times as much. For instance, there were the three brigades, Lane's, Scales' and Archer's, of the "Light Division," and for that period their loss was three thousand six hundred and ten. The brigades in the army which lost most heavily in killed and wounded at Gettysburg were (1) Pettigrew's North Carolina, (2) Davis' Mississippi and North Carolina, (3) Daniel's North Carolina, (4) Barkdale's Mississippi. These four had an average of eight hundred and thirty-seven killed and wounded. Pickett's three brigades had an average of four hundred and fifty-five. When the insignificance of their loss in so many battles was mentioned to the men of Armistead's, Garrett's and Kemper's brigades, they would say that this fact was owing to the small size of their regiments. This reply might have had some weight had they not made so poor a show on the per centage tables and numbers have nothing to do with that test of courage and efficiency. Then, too, there was no reason why these organizations should have been small, for when the battles around Richmond in 1862 began, they were large enough to average for duty four hundred and forty-six per regiment. At that time enthusiasm abounded and war was looked upon as not much more than a picnic.

A GREAT SOLDIER AND A GOOD MAN.

General Lee was too great a soldier not to realize before the assault was over that he had made a fearful mistake, and when the broken fragments of the brigade he had ordered to almost certain death, drifted back to his line,

he was too grand and generous not to assume to the full all the responsibility. For years it was believed by many that he did not mean exactly what he said at that time, but his purpose was to shield some one who had blundered. All now know that his was a frank and truthful confession of the mistake that he, and not another, had made.

Why so good a soldier should have thus erred in judgment—is not so well known. The probable cause of it is that he was laboring under a misapprehension as to the morale of the Federal army.

Only two months before he had gained a brilliant victory over this army which was more than twice as numerous as his own when the battle opened, and much more than twice as numerous at its close. Seventeen thousand, from an army of one hundred thousand, does not count for as much as twelve thousand from one of forty thousand.

In real truth the victory he gained at Chancellorsville was one over General Hooker and not over the army of the Potomac, for though a part of that army had been badly beaten two full corps had been held in reserve and had not fired a shot. One of these, the First, was by far the best corps in its army, in fact, it was the equal of any division in our army. When General Lee arrived at Gettysburg on the afternoon of the first day's battle, he saw two Federal corps in retreat—a part of them in very great disorder—making for the ridge back of the town. Both of these organizations had suffered very severely, one of them, the First, had been almost destroyed, but before retreating it had inflicted a greater numerical loss upon his people than it had itself sustained.

This General Lee did not know till after the battle. Then, the next day, Longstreet, with three divisions, had fought a drawn battle with what he supposed to be the whole Federal army. With only these lights before him, he, on the third day, staked all on a single throw and lost.

FORCE AND POWER OF THE ARMY.

A prominent British officer has declared that "for its numbers the army of Northern Virginia had more force and power than any army that ever existed," and he it always remembered that North Carolinians did the heavy work of that army; be it also remembered that they ever received scant praise for doing that work which made reputation for so many others.

THE HOOD IDEA.

To assume the fiercely aggressive at all times and under all circumstances, whenever the enemy was in striking distance, may be styled the "Hood Idea." This school of strategy as opposed to the offensive, defensive of General Jackson, is in a large measure responsible for the downfall of the Confederacy. Some of our generals seemed to consider any other than a front attack a taking an unfair advantage of the enemy. A striking blow below the belt as it were. Then, too, public opinion demanded aggressive energy on the part of the army, and often this demand could be satisfied in no other way. However blind and ignorant was this common opinion it should have learned a lesson from the result of the seven days' battle, and that of the second day at Chancellorsville. In the first named the enemy inflicted a loss in killed and wounded twice as great as they themselves suffered—and did almost as well for themselves in the second. In both cases the Federals though defeated, were relatively stronger in numbers at the close of the battle than at the beginning. In both cases the moral effect remained to us and that was about all we had to show.

These sleep walkers of ours having ears and hearing not, having eyes and seeing not, were destined to a fearful awakening and it came on a certain afternoon in July, '63. Here our losses were up into the thousands, while that of the enemy was confined to the dozens.

THE MYTHICAL BATTLE.

Much that has been written about an imaginary battle near what the battlefield guides call the "bloody angle," is to be justly characterized by the old fashioned term, lies. Numerous artists have also depicted this mythical engagement. There may have been a melee of one or two minutes duration such as had occurred on a hundred other occasions—though a great many

CATAARRH OF THE STOMACH.

When the stomach is overloaded; when food is taken into it that fails to digest, it decays and inflames the mucous membrane, exposing the nerves, and causing the glands to secrete mucus, instead of the natural juices of digestion. This is called catarrh of the stomach. For years I suffered with Catarrh of the Stomach, caused by indigestion. Doctors and medicines failed to benefit me until I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. J. R. Bond, General, Tenn. Sold by

present failed to see it. Pictures, illustrating this event in which soldiers punch each other on the nose with one hand while shooting one another in the stomach with the other, though dramatic, are wanting in accuracy.

Why Pickett's men should have been unduly impressed, with the supposed importance of this little affair, is easily understood when it is recalled, that however proficient they may have been in all the lessons of the drill master, their experience in the real tug of war was very limited.

The following is an extract taken from the close of a letter written by Mr. W. E. Johnston, of Bellevue, Pa., in which he gives an account of the loss in the first day's battle of the two flags of his regiment—149th Pa.—of Stone's brigade. First corps: "On the third day, what was left of our regiment was on the second line, on the right of the Vermont brigade, and I had a splendid chance to see Pickett advance, until everything became obscured by the smoke. It was a splendid sight to see the advance and a very enjoyable one to me as I felt sure we were going to get even revenge for our sufferings on the first. I often smile when I read various accounts of the terrible hand to hand encounter at the stone wall. About the only difficulty I experienced was to keep from being trampled upon by the Confederates who were trying to get to the rear when the Vermonters swung out on their flank."

STRENGTH OF THE ASSAULTING COLUMN.

In estimating the strength of the column, no account should be taken of the brigade which should have held the extreme left, as they did their side more harm than good. Their conduct indeed tended to give aid and comfort to the enemy and in a corresponding degree to depress their friends. The eight other brigades carried in I think not more than ten thousand. Forty-nine hundred for Pickett's three brigades, and fifty-one hundred for the other five. Estimates generally make the number several thousand more. Shortly after the battle an order was issued from headquarters that the slightly wounded should not be reported on the casualty list. That is, no man who could walk, though of course for some time he might be unfit for duty, was to be reported. In making estimates of strength, writers are apt to overlook this order. They are told that such a regiment or brigade had for duty on the day of battle, so many officers and men. They then find out the number of killed, wounded or captured in the battle. They take one number from the other and the remainder they think should be the number to respond to the roll call next day, and just here they make a very great mistake, for only about forty per cent. of that number would report for duty. Of course, ordinarily, few of the unreported wounded would answer to their names. Then, too, after a severe battle, there would be a certain number who would for a few days be so demoralized that were another fight imminent they would either feign sickness or straggle off. Then there is another class, men brave as the bravest but with such a temperament that when the reaction comes on after the nervous strain of battle they are really sick and unfit for duty.

THE EVIL GENIUS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

General Longstreet has said that in the great war we had too much Virginia. We unquestionably had too much Richmond. The editor of the Richmond Examiner, a man of brilliant theories but unsound judgment, was probably more responsible for the death of the Confederacy than any other one man. He was the manufacturer of public opinion on nearly every subject for the whole South—along with many other vagaries he is believed to have been responsible for what has been styled the "Hood Idea." This idea, both in the seven days battles and on the second day at Chancellorsville came much nearer wrecking the army of Northern Virginia than is generally supposed, and it did its work effectually with the western army at Franklin. Even after General Jackson's death if his style of fighting—so to place his command that the enemy would be forced to attack him—been more popular with all our commanders it is almost certain that in spite of all the odds against us, Southern independence would have been secured.

W. R. BOND.

Scotland Neck, N. C., July 1, 1903.

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Pimples, Danruif, and all skin diseases, use Hancock's Liquid Sulphur. In such cases as Scald Eczema, and sores of any nature, when the skin becomes dry and harsh, you should use Hancock's Sulphur Ointment in connection with the Liquid. A few applications of Hancock's Liquid Sulphur will cure the worst case of Prickly Heat. For

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"Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Origin of "My Maryland."

Southern Farm Magazine.

Mr. James R. Randall has conferred a benefit upon his fellows by giving to the Columbia State the following account of his authorship of the stirring war song, "Maryland, My Maryland."

"In the year 1861 I was, though a very young man, a professor at Poyntras College, parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana. This college had been built and endowed by a rich Creole planter. It was situated on a lake about seven miles from the Mississippi river, in a region largely devoted to sugar-cane production, the inhabitants being chiefly of French descent and habitually speaking that language. To get our mail at that time we had to go to the postoffice at a village on the river bank. One day in April I rode over there and received the New Orleans Delta, which contained a graphic account of the passage of the Massachusetts regiment through Baltimore, my native city, and the sanguinary encounter with a crowd of infuriated men who proposed to resist all invasion of Virginia soil. This narrative inflamed my soul, and as I at that period had the gift of poetry, the thoughts surging in my brain took the shape of verse. That night I could not sleep, and I seemed to be haunted by the thought of my bed, lit a candle and began to write at my desk. The meter of one of James Clarence Mangin's poems instinctively presented itself as a proper vehicle of what I wished to express, and I, with some rapidity, wrought out "Maryland, My Maryland." The next morning I retouched the poem, polishing it here and there, and then read it to my pupils, who received it with enthusiasm. I copied and sent it to the Delta for publication. My expectation was that it would contribute a meadow to the lyrical history of the day, but I hardly anticipated what really happened. Since that time I have written poems that are more artistic than "Maryland, My Maryland," but this one poem seems to cling to me in a way to eclipse all other productions of mine, and for many years I have abandoned all attempts at poetic cultivation, partly because of necessity and partly because I became interested in practical prose writing. Sometimes when I look back on my romantic youth it is hard to believe I am the same individual, so radical has been the transformation. But you only asked for the genesis of "My Maryland," and I must not be tempted to intrude upon your time or space by psychological or other reminiscences."

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Pimples, Danruif, and all skin diseases, use Hancock's Liquid Sulphur. In such cases as Scald Eczema, and sores of any nature, when the skin becomes dry and harsh, you should use Hancock's Sulphur Ointment in connection with the Liquid. A few applications of Hancock's Liquid Sulphur will cure the worst case of Prickly Heat. For

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